

Visual Analysis of Requirements Flowdown

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Abstract

This presentation describes techniques that have been developed by the IV&V Program for visual analysis of requirements flowdown from top–level capabilities to lower–level software components. Beginning in 2007, IV&V analyses typically performed in Excel spreadsheets or Access databases were expanded to leverage the network diagramming features within Microsoft Project. This approach allowed an IV&V analyst to "see" beyond adjacent interfaces and to visually explore system–integration issues by examining traceability across multiple boundaries. The IV&V Program has used these techniques to identify development issues on NASA projects such as Constellation and Ares, as well as supporting its internal risk–based assessments (RBAs) needed for prioritizing future IV&V activities on projects such as the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) effort.

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Visual Analysis of Requirements Flowdown **Overview**



- Expanded tools for analyzing trace connectivity
 - Background: Tangled traces within a single requirements set
 - Trace analysis spreadsheet (MS Excel)
 - Network flowdown diagram (MS Project)
- Examples of end-to-end views
 - Revisiting the tangled traces
 - Looking across 5 specifications
 - Beginning a new project
 - Supplementing Risk Assessments

We strive to find issues as early in the life-cycle as possible

9/15/2010

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Acronyms

CARD Constellation Architecture Requirements Document

FSW Flight Software

GPM Global Precipitation Measurement ICESat-2 Ice, Cloud, and land Elevation Satellite 2

ID Identifier

IV&V Independent Validation and Verification

MS Microsoft

NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration

PBRA Portfolio Based Risk Assessment

RBA Risk Based Analysis

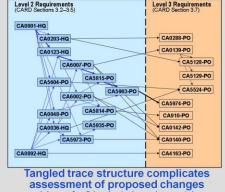
TIM Technical Issue Memorandum

WV West Virginia

Visual tools for analyzing trace connectivity **Background** (Tangled Traces)



- CARD's parent-child trace table contains internal Level 2 links that sometimes reach the fifth generation before tracing to Level 3 requirements in CARD Section 3.7:
 - 85 L2 reqts link directly to both L2 and L3 children
 - 10 L2 regts are parents of other L2 regts
 - 26 L2 regts are both a child and parent of other L2 regts
 - 60 L2 regts are a child of other L2 regts
 - 9 L2 reqts are 4th or 5th generation children of other L2 regts
- Internal Level 2 traces sometimes reach the fourth and fifth generation
- Direct links to L3 requirements exist for all five L2 generations
- Some Level 3 requirements have children, with some having direct links back to L2 requirements at a higher level than their L3 parent.



(shown for 24 selected requirements)

Background

Driving Event:

IV&V found tangled traces in the Constellation Architecture Requirements Document (CARD) This problem affected over 100 individual requirements.

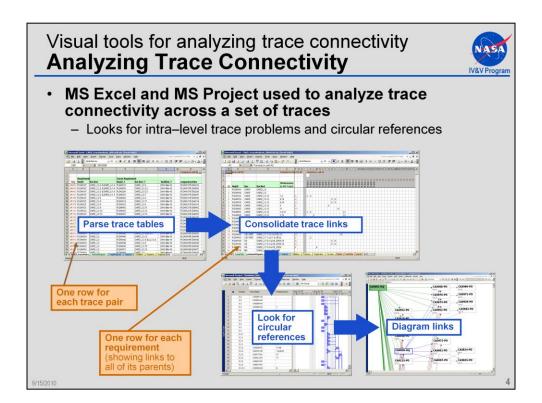
A Technical Issues Memorandum (TIM) was submitted to the Project in October, 2007

A diagram highlighting this issue for 24 selected requirements was included in a briefing presented to the Project in February 2008 – and drew a far more motivated response than the detailed technical description submitted four months earlier.

Lesson Learned:

While the value of diagrams like these was clear, developing them at the end of an analysis takes effort and time (usually at a time when deadlines begin to press).

Any tools used for generating these diagram should also be used during the analysis itself (thereby saving time).



Analyze Trace Connectivity

Goal in Context:

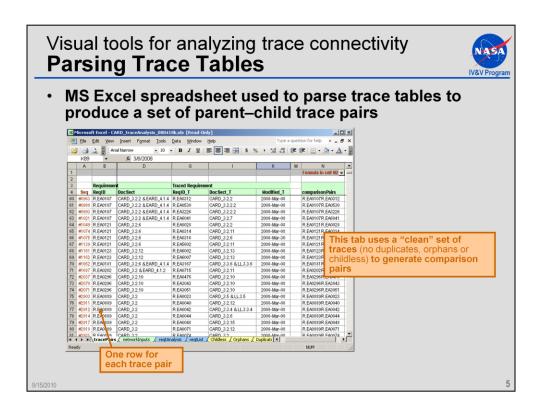
A requirements-trace table contains parent-child links that can be used to produce a network diagram for analyzing trace complexity.

Success Guarantee:

This activity produces a network diagram showing requirements flowdown, along with a listing of any trace errors encountered.

Main Success Scenario:

- 1 Parse trace table
- 2 Consolidate trace links
- 3 Look for circular references
- 4 Diagram links



Parse Trace Table

Goal in Context:

IV&V receives requirements-trace information from many sources (including documents and on-line tools), from which the needed parent-child trace pairs must be extracted for further analysis. These sources present the information in a wide variety of formats and may contain errors (such as duplicate entries, childless parents and orphans).

Success Guarantee:

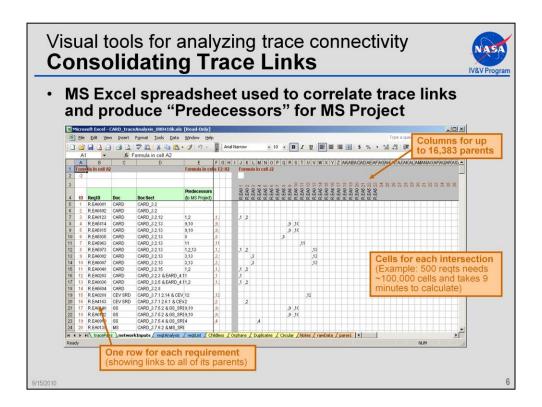
This activity will produce a "clean" list of parent-child pairs (in an Excel spreadsheet with one row per pair), along with a listing of any trace errors encountered.

Main Success Scenario:

- 1 Paste copy of trace source into an Excel spreadsheet
- 2 Copy parent and child identifiers (and any related info) to separate tab
- 3 Remove blank rows (if any)
- 4 Replicate info that had been removed to improve readability (as neede
- 5 Search for duplicates
- 6 Remove orphan and childless traces
- 7 Generate "clean" list of parent-child pairs in separate tab
- 8 Assemble a working list of requirement IDs
- 9 Generate lists of orphans and childless requirements in separate tabs

Notes tab lists detailed steps





Consolidate Trace Links

Goal in Context:

Preparing the parent-child trace information (one row per pair) for producing a network diagram first requires finding all of the direct parents (but not grandparents) associated with each requirement. This activity follows the Parse Trace Tables steps.

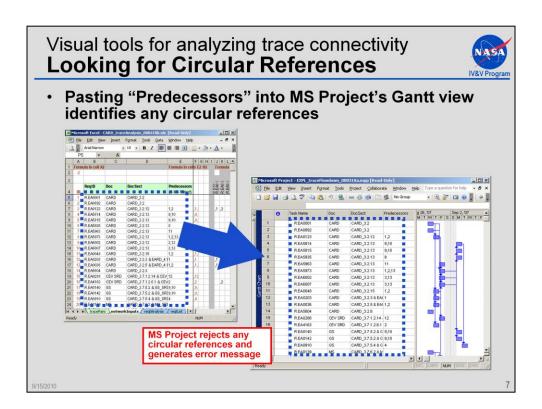
Success Guarantee:

This activity produces an MS Excel spreadsheet with a list of requirements linked to direct parents (just one row per requirement), in a format suitable for pasting into MS Project to produce a network diagram.

Main Success Scenario:

- 1 Assemble list of all parent requirement identifiers
- 2 Identify parents and children
- 3 Produce an ordered list of requirement identifiers
- 4 Find references to all the direct parents associated with each requirem





Look for Circular References

Goal in Context:

Requirements-trace information may contain circular-reference errors. These errors, which may be direct (A to B and B to A) or indirect (such as A to B, B to C and C to A), must be identified before proceeding to diagram the trace. This activity follows the Consolidate Trace Links steps.

Success Guarantee:

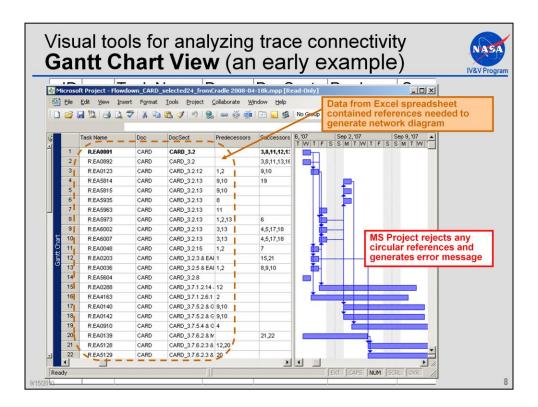
Any circular-reference errors in the trace will be identified and isolated.

Main Success Scenario:

- 1 Transfer network inputs from MS Excel into MS Project
- 2 Remove any circular-reference errors
- 3 Save the Project file

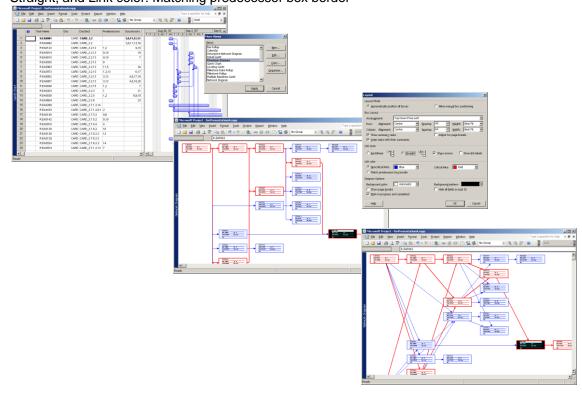
Notes tab lists detailed steps

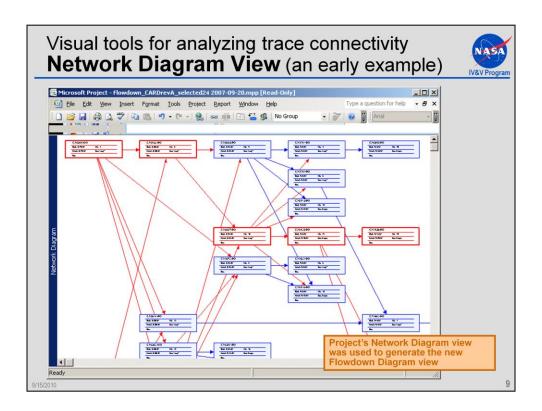




Walk-Through on how a new MS Project view was customized for requirements traces (Part 1 of 2)

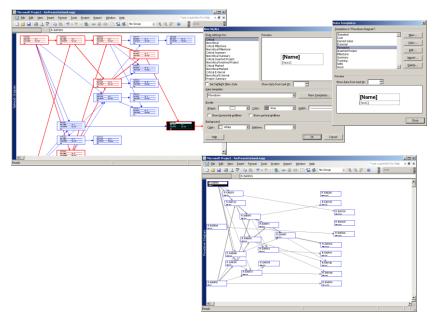
Use More Views dialog to copy Network Diagram view to a view named Flowdown Diagram Use Layout dialog box to select Layout Mode: Allow manual box positioning; Link style: Straight; and Link color: Matching predecessor box border





Walk-Through on how a new MS Project view was customized for requirements traces (Part 2 of 2)

Use Box Styles dialog box to format a new data template that highlights Requirement IDs Save new template



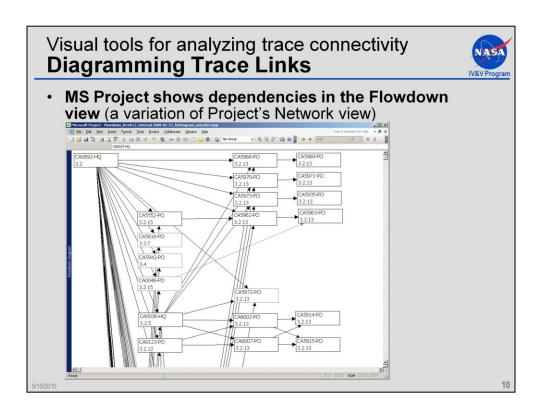


Diagram Trace Links

Goal in Context:

The parent-child links that can be used for a selected set of requirements to produce a network diagram for analyzing trace complexity. This activity follows the Look for Circular References steps.

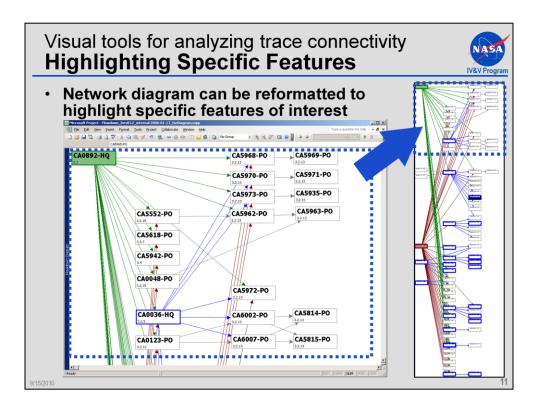
Success Guarantee:

This activity produces a network diagram showing requirements flowdown, which can be manipulated to highlight specific features if interest.

Main Success Scenario:

- 1 View Flowdown Diagram
- 2 Delete requirements not needed for diagram
- 3 Reposition network elements
- 4 Highlight selected features (by coloring the boxes for selected parents)

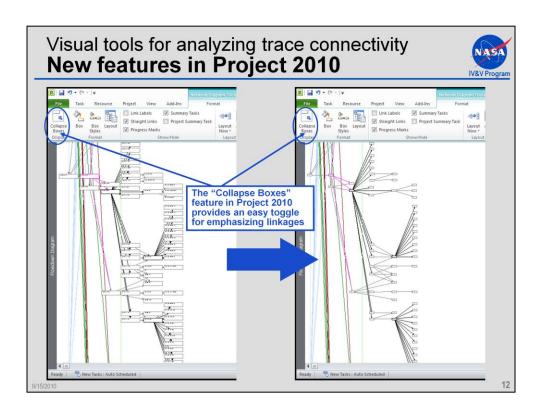




Begin by taking delight in externals

In every new situation
we must start all over again
like children,
cultivate a passionate interest
in things and events,
and begin by taking delight in externals,
until we have the good fortune
to grasp the substance.

- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahre (1, 3, 1829)



New features in Office 2010 extend the applicability of the visual analysis techniques originally developed with Office 2003

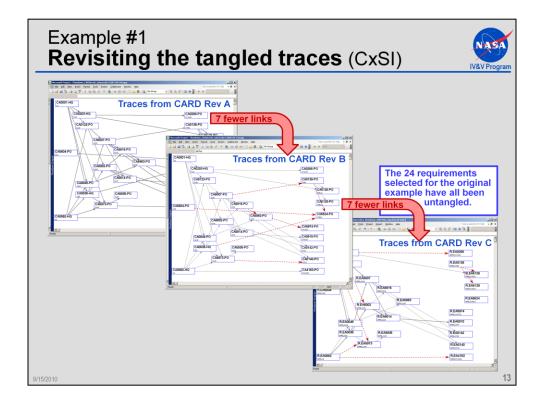
Excel:

Excel 2007 and later now allow 16,384 columns. Since one column is needed for each parent in the Network Inputs tab, future analyses aren't bound by the original 256-column limit.

Project:

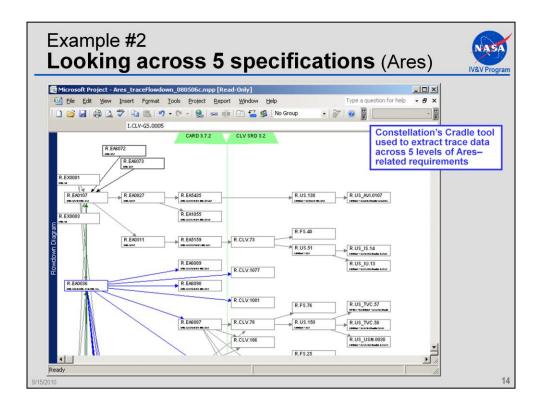
Project 2010 offers a Collapse Boxes feature that makes it easy to toggle the view to emphasize the links – which gives the Flowdown View a more tree-like structure.

Project 2010 also offers an alignment feature that makes it easier to reposition boxes neatly enough for report graphics



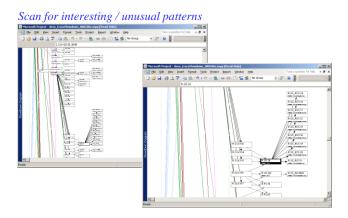
Constellation Architecture Requirements Document (CARD)

This analysis followed the 24 requirements originally selected from the approximately 160 Level 2 requirements (which were traced to about 500 Level 3 requirements).

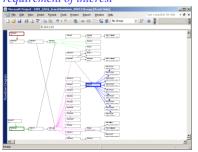


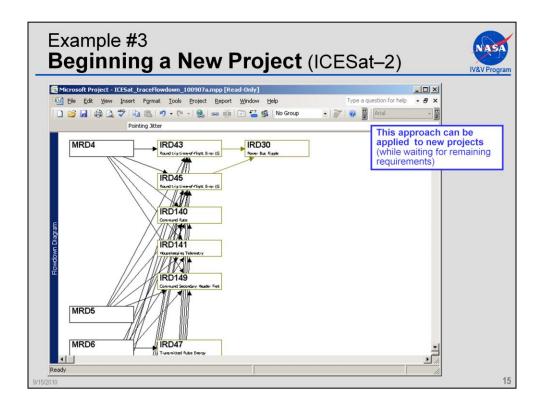
CxAres

Approximately 450 related requirements (as of mid-2008)



Copy the file, then re-position (and delete) as needed to focus the analysis on a requirement of interest

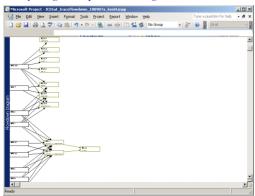




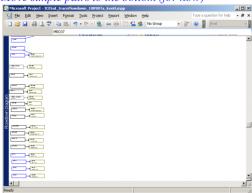
ICESat-2

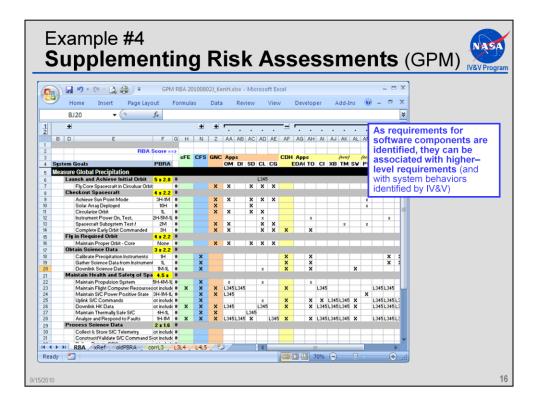
Approximately 130 instrument requirements (mid–2010), with traces to about 40 mission requirements and about 100 interface requirements.

Group tangled requirements together



Move simple pairs to the bottom (for now)

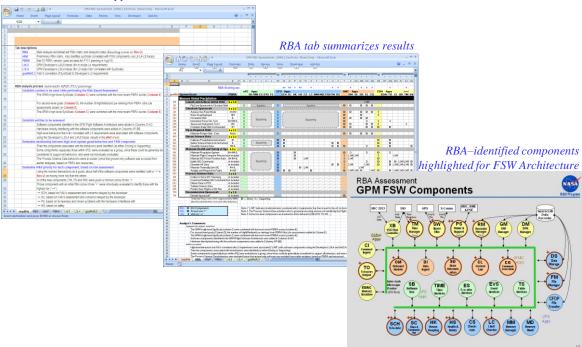




GPM

IV&V's model elements were correlated with Level 3 requirements that were then traced to thru Level 4 to the Level 5 requirement (which indicates the individual software component)





Visual Analysis of Requirements Flowdown **Summary**



- Components within MS Office can support visual analysis and reporting
- Visual techniques can aid
 - Reporting IV&V findings
 - Supporting IV&V analyses

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